

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1887.

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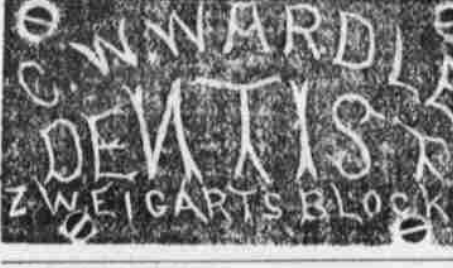
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GREAT EVENT IN ST. LOUIS

OPENING DAY OF THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Thousands of Veterans Already There, and Many More on the Way—The New York Firemen's Parade—Arrangements for the Encampment Complete.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27.—The sky at day break was obscured by heavy clouds and toward 7 o'clock a misty, penetrating rain which promised to continue throughout the day, began to fall. It was anything but an auspicious opening of the Grand Army encampment week and for a time the executive committee of arrangements were inclined to be a trifle put out at the vagaries of "old prob" but the veterans didn't seem to mind it a bit and the New York firemen who have been having a decidedly lively time of it since their arrival last evening, bade defiance to the elements by making a long street parade, escorted by the local firemen and a battalion of police. Capta's hand was at the head and the old gotham engine in their rear, and as they marched along with forms erect and faces upturned toward the rain they set an example of how to be satisfied with existing circumstances, favorable or unfavorable, that had a magical effect and was tempestuously recognized by the crowds that lined the streets.

Posts are arriving on every succeeding train from surrounding states and a large number of visitors have already arrived from all parts of the country to witness the imposing pageant presented by the massing together of so vast an army of men within the lines of the encampment. All the main avenues and public highways of the city are profusely and gayly embellished with banners, festoons and trophies and handsomely decorated triumphal arches are erected along the line of march to the grounds.

A spirit of hearty interest and animation pervades the entire people. The hotels are rapidly filling up, but the accommodations provided are of such unusual and extraordinary magnitude that no apprehension need be entertained as to the city's resources to fully provide for the comfort and entertainment of all comers. The residential parts of the city are just as gayly decorated as the line of march of the Grand Army. From every window and coign of vantage banners and ensigns are streaming, and the city in its present joyous array appears justly entitled to the admiration and praise with which its handsome maidens are universally regarded. The supremacy in the domain of beauty so long accorded to the belles of St. Louis seems now to enwrap this fair city, awakening the delight of all beholders.

The entire arrangements for the encampment are perfect and complete. In Court House square Col. John B. Gandolfo, chairman of committee on camps, has established his headquarters. Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, attended by his full staff, occupy tents immediately adjoining. The tent accommodation for members of the Grand Army include provision for 24,000 in all, divided as follows: Missouri, 5,000; Illinois, 7,000; Indiana, 2,000; Kansas, 4,000; Ohio, 1,000; Iowa and Wisconsin, 1,000; Kentucky, 500; Nebraska, 800; scattering, 1,000. The probabilities are that a greater instead of a lesser number will be here, but there will be ample room and accommodation for all.

Gen. Fairchild, commander-in-chief, and Gen. Gray, his adjutant, have their headquarters at the Southern hotel, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and the various state headquarters are assigned as follows: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Dakota, Florida, Minnesota and New York at the Southern hotel; Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Ohio at the Lindell hotel; Indiana at Sixteenth street and Lucas place; Iowa, Pennsylvania and Nebraska at the Laclede hotel; Maine and Michigan at the St. James; Missouri at Masonic hall; New Mexico at the Planter's house, and Vermont at Hurst hotel. The Gulf and Potomac headquarters are at the Hotel Barmann.

The executive committee believe that fully 100,000 visitors will be in the city during the encampment. There will be several thousand members of the Women's Relief corps and many have already arrived. The National convention of this organization holds its annual sessions at the same time and place as the Grand Army, and many of the delegates to the convention are already here. The Grand Army posts as they arrive are entering their several encampments. The Kansas veterans are located in Washington square, directly in the rear of the National headquarters.

Ohio's first delegation of 400, from Cleveland came in late and hastened to St. Louis park, where they were joined by squads from Indiana.

The Pacific slope came down in thirty-three cars, 1,500 strong from California and 100 more from Oregon, Washington Territory and Alaska. They came with the products of peace, the fruits, the wines and the grapes of the golden land, and in the great hall of the Armory are preparing to exhibit, as the Knights Templar did last year, some of the blessings of their country.

Commander-in-Chief Fairchild, of the G. A. R., started from Madison, Wis., last evening for the National Encampment at St. Louis. He was accompanied by his family and sixty veterans belonging to his home post, together with Hannibal Hamilton, of Maine; Adj. Gen. E. B. Gray, State Treasurer H. B. Harshaw, Assistant Adj. Gen. F. W. Oakley and numerous other prominent gentlemen. The party had a special train of four cars.

On the day of the grand parade, Tuesday, business will be practically suspended, as Mayor Francis has declared it a holiday and requested all persons to observe it as such. The merchants' exchange have signified their intention of so doing, and there will be no session of the board of trade on that day. The schools will be closed, and the warmest reception extended to the veterans on every hand.

Weather permitting, the parade of the Grand Army will be a memorable event in the history of St. Louis. According to present indications there will be more veterans in line than at any previous encampment since the organization was brought

into existence, and a greater number of old soldiers will be within the limits of the city by midnight than has been gathered together at any one place since the grand review at Washington after the close of the war.

The miles of streets that are to be traversed by the parade are bordered with iron arches, studded with gas jets enclosed in globes of varied hue, and the illuminated arches are almost without number. The main triumphal arch has been erected at the intersection of Twelfth and Olive streets, and near by it is the grand stand from which the parade will be reviewed by the commander-in-chief and invited guests.

Saturday the designs upon the arch will be changed, and next week it will be made to do service for the reception of the president.

Train From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The grand official headquarters train carrying the Grand Army posts of several eastern states and of Wisconsin, Chicago and surrounding territory left here in six sections at 8:30 this morning. The train was appropriately and beautifully decorated. At Springfield a special car was attached for the accommodation of Governor Oglesby and his party of thirty people. St. Louis was reached at 5 o'clock.

Excursion Train Wrecked.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 27.—The north-bound passenger train on the Iron Mountain railway was wrecked near Walnut Ridge, Ark., this morning. The members of the Texarkana and Hot Springs Grand Army posts were among the passengers en route for St. Louis. The list of casualties cannot be obtained at this time.

THE GREAT YACHT RACE.

A Lively Interest Taken in the Contest Between the Thistle and Volunteer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The main topics of conversation among sporting men to-day are the Volunteer-Thistle races for the America cup to-morrow, Thursday, and if necessary Saturday. This cup was won by the old yacht America in a race with fourteen English yachts around the isle of Wight, in 1851. The British made no effort to recover the cup until 1870, and afterward in 1878 and 1881, the American centerboard yachts winning the races. In 1885 it will be remembered that the much-talked-of cutter, Genesta came over and was beaten by the Boston sloop Puritan. Last year the Mayflower gave the Galatea a bad worsting, and since that time G. at Britain has puzzled her head sorely to construct a yacht that could show her stern to the best "skimming dish" that ever floated.

During the winter Mr. George L. Watson designed a steel craft that was built under cover, nobody save the owners and builders being allowed to see even her profile. This is the present exponent of keel yachts—the Thistle. She was "polished up so carefully" that she sailed superior to either the Genesta or the Galatea. The Thistle came over some weeks since, mastered by Capt. Barr and a picked crew of English and Scotch yachtsmen. But few speed trials have been given, although at the race between the Volunteer and Mayflower the latter sloop held her own against the foreigner.

Eastern yachtsmen, not at all backward in their admiration of center board yachts, saw it was advisable to launch a new yacht to compete with the one building in Scotland. Hence, Gen. Paine, owner of the Mayflower, had Mr. Burgess design a steel yacht. The Volunteer was built and beat all the favorites on the coast, and is now selected to race with the Thistle.

Improvements and acquisitions have been made by each continent, the Americans building each yacht of greater draft, and the English adding to the beam of their knife-blade cutters. A comparison between the two yachts shows the volunteer's draft to be ten feet, while the Thistle's is thirteen feet eight inches; the Volunteer's beam is twenty-three feet six inches, while the Thistle's is twenty feet three inches. Thus will concessions by both sides tend to make a yacht some day that will in all probability outlast anything that has ever spread her white wings on the ocean.

The course to be sailed to-morrow is from buoy 18, off Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, around the southwest spit buoy, thence around Sandy Hook lightship, thence back on the same course to a finish off buoy 15, below the Narrows, a distance of thirty-eight miles. The second race will be twenty nautical miles to windward or leeward from buoy 5, the Scotland lightship or the Sandy Hook lightship, according to the wind on the day of the race. If a third race should be found necessary it will be sailed over a triangular course of forty miles outside of Sandy Hook.

Last week it was feared that the race would have to be put off on account of the Thistle's increased displacement, but matters have since been amicably arranged. Mr. George M. Schuyler being appointed to pass upon the disputed question.

The number of steamers at the race will be greater than ever before. Many of the ports along Long Island sound, together with Boston, will contribute to the squadron. Betting is uncertain, yachtsmen staking their money on the Volunteer, while Anglo-American dukes are backing the Thistle "you know."

Indians on the War Path.

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 27.—Private telegrams received here state that the major portion of the Indians on the San Carlos reservation have gone on the war path. So far no one has been killed, but depredations on stock ranches have resulted in much loss and outrival all past exploits. The troops at the camp north of town have been ordered to prepare for march, and are standing on their arms. Business is almost entirely suspended and the streets are filled with people discussing the affair.

Coal Miners' Strike Settled.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 27.—The Union Coal Company has promulgated an agreement whereby their miners will receive 5 per cent. advance and laborers 15 per cent. and other minor concessions. Their colliers resumed to-day. The Mineral Mining company and their strikers have not yet reached a settlement. All other coal companies are working.

Jake Sharp's Sentence Confirmed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The general term of the supreme court has affirmed the sentence of Jacob Sharp

CLEVELAND IN ST. LOUIS.

DETAILS OF THE VISIT SO FAR AS NOW ASCERTAINABLE.

How the President Will be Received and Entertained in the Mound City—An Epidemic of Drunkenness in the Army and Navy—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The presidential program, at St. Louis, so far as can now be given, is as follows: He will arrive at midnight Saturday, and will be met at the east end of the bridge, and be driven to the mayor's residence, where he and Mrs. Cleveland will be the mayor's private guests.

Monday at 10 o'clock a drive will be made to the fair grounds, where there will be 30,000 or 40,000 children in attendance. From 12 to 1 o'clock the president will be welcomed by the mayor at the Merchant's Exchange; from 1 to 2:30 o'clock the president will be driven through the principal streets. Mrs. Cleveland will not be at the exchange, but will be entertained at luncheon, and from 3 to 5 o'clock a reception will be held at the Lindell hotel. From 5 to 7 o'clock will be given to dinner. At 7:30 o'clock the street illuminations will be reviewed and the exposition attended, and at 8 o'clock the president and Mrs. Cleveland will be serenaded by the various organizations. Thursday there will be a public reception at the court house, a ride down the river on a palatial steamer, a drive through the streets, and a collation will be served at the fair grounds. At night the Valedictory procession will be witnessed and the grand ball attended.

Epidemic of Drunkenness.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—An epidemic of drunkenness seems to have prevailed in the army and navy during the summer, affecting even the military academy at West Point and the civil bureaus of both departments; many of the offenses of officers in this respect having been condoned to the great detriment of discipline. A prominent army officer is represented as saying in regard to the extent of this evil: "If every man who is found drunk, even when on duty, is dismissed from the service, our little army would soon dwindle to a corporal's guard. It makes a deal of difference, however, whether the officer has influence in the department."

Presidential Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The president has issued a proclamation ratifying the agreement removing impost duties on the products of Spain and her possessions, executed by representatives of the two governments several days ago.

An Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The president to-day appointed Charles S. Hartwell marshal of the consular court at Tien Tsin, China.

A Brutal Fight.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 27.—The announcement that Tom Pender and Jack Evans, local pugilists of considerable reputation, were to fight to a finish with bare knuckles, for supremacy and \$150, was liberally responded to by the admirers of that kind of sport, and at 2 o'clock Sunday morning thirty carriages, well filled, left the city for the scene of the battle, eight miles distant. Pender stepped into the ring at the call, but Evans was conspicuous for his absence. The stakes were handed over to Pender.

"Reddy" Blonger and George Gallagher, two gigantic iron puffers, however, decided to settle a dispute with flint arguments, and a referee and seconds were chosen. The stipulations were Marquis of Queensberry rules. Before the fourteen brutal rounds were finished, however, every rule known to prize fighters had been violated. Gallagher proved himself by far the best man. Both, however, suffered terrible punishment; their faces bled and bodies looked as though they had passed through a cyclone. At the end of the fourteenth round both were credited with two clean knock-downs. The spectators interfered and the fight was declared a draw. Arrangements were immediately made to fight to a finish at an early date.

Forty-Four Rounds to a Draw.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Tom Duffy, of Ohio, and Billy Watson fought forty-four rounds near Kankakee yesterday for \$150 and the gate money. Duffy weighed 145 pounds, and Watson 138. The battle was a bloody one, and in the forty-third round the spectators declared they had seen enough, but the men persisted in fighting one more round, which was not characterized by any hard hitting. The referee declared it a draw.

Discovery of a Cave in Georgia.

TALLADEGA, Ga., Sept. 27.—While making excavations Saturday some prospectors discovered a large opening in the hillside resembling a cave. Upon examination an immense underground passage leading towards the city was discovered. The party procured torches and continued their explorations, going about a mile underground. The opening is three feet wide by six feet high. When about a quarter of a mile from the entrance they discovered the skeleton of a human being, an old rusty tin box, part of a hammer, an old piece of a saw, several pieces of different kinds of weapons, and seventy \$20 gold pieces tied in a leather sack. This cave is thought to have been the rendezvous of a gang of desperadoes during the rebellion.

A Governor's Appointment.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Governor Foreaker has appointed William J. O'Neil, Democrat, successor of Fred Kilmer, Democrat, as member of the board of elections. This leaves the board a Democratic-Republican affair, as before. Neither Labor nor Prohibition has representation therein. W. J. O'Neil is a member of the Ohio club and an anti-machine Democrat.

Released From Jail.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 27.—"Kid" McManus, the Fairchild burglar, was released from jail to-day, Judge Boardley having decided that the arrest in the civil suit was illegal, and that he was illegally held after giving the \$10,000 bonds required in the criminal court. McManus will return to New York this afternoon.

THE NAME OF GOD.

Cardinal Gibbons Speaks of Its Omission From Our Constitution.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Cardinal Gibbons laid the corner-stone of St. Jerome church in South Baltimore Sunday. He was assisted in the ceremonies by the Rev. Dr. John S. Foley and Father Garties. After the work had been blessed the cardinal preached a sermon to the immense throng on "The Over-ruling Providence of God, and the Government of the Physical and Moral World." Among other things he said:

"We should recognize the hand of God not only in the government of the physical universe, but also in the moral government of the world. Complaints have sometimes been made in certain quarters that the name of God does not occur in the constitution of the United States, and attempts have been made to have His hallowed name inserted in the charter of our liberties. But we need not be over-anxious to have His name written in the constitution, so long as it is inscribed in the hearts of our people, and especially of our rulers. I would rather sail under the guidance of an experienced captain than put my trust in the figure head at the prow of the ship; so long as our rulers recognize the controlling influence of Providence in the government of the ship of state we need not inscribe the name on the prow of the vessel. But if the framers of the constitution did not insert the name of God in that instrument, they nevertheless had devout faith in the guidance of a superintending Providence by whom kings reign and law-givers decree just things."

CHILDREN BLOWN TO PIECES.

Horrible Accident Resulting From Lighting an Old Bomb.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—Four children of Pierre Gobout, a farmer of St. Pierre, a parish on the Isle of Orleans, below Quebec, were playing on the beach close to their father's property Saturday, when they found a bomb which had been fired from the artillery range on the island at Thursday's practice, and which had failed to explode.

They took out the fuse or plug and dropped in a burning match. The shell immediately exploded, the fragments tearing the children frightfully. Three were instantly killed and the fourth cannot survive. The dead are aged eight, ten and twelve years respectively. The father was landing at the beach from a canoe at the instant of the explosion, and pieces of the shell fell around, but without striking him. When he turned around and found his three children killed in his presence he almost lost his reason. It is feared he will become insane.

A Woman Assassinated.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 27.—News came last night from Conneville, Greenbrier county, of the cold blooded and unprovoked assassination of a well known lady of that place, the crime having been committed about midnight Friday. The murdered woman was Mrs. Louise Eldridge, the wife of John Eldridge, a prominent citizen and a keeper of a restaurant in the town. Mrs. Eldridge had been assisting her husband during the evening, and about midnight as he was about to close up, she stepped to the door, attracted by something in the street. No sooner had she done so than the crack of a rifle was heard and the woman fell to the floor with a scream and at once expired, being shot through the heart.

Diabolical Work of Train Wreckers.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 27.—Late Saturday night a passenger train on the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago railroad ran into a sawlog that was laid upon the track, about eight miles south of Vincennes. The log was as large in circumference as a flour barrel. It was laid in such shape as to enable the engineer to knock it off. Over a hundred people was on the train and felt considerable alarm over their narrow escape. The miscreants who obstructed the track are not known. A few nights ago an attempt was made to wreck an Ohio & Mississippi train between Shoals and Huron. On this occasion cross ties were piled on the track, but engineer Thom saw them in time to reverse the engine.

Color Line in the Public Schools.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 27.—The schools at Yellow Springs closed a week ago on account of colored children persisting in attending. They did not reopen this morning as was expected. At the last moment the board ordered the doors kept locked. Nearly four hundred children are out of school, and eight idle teachers under pay. Feeling over the matter is bitter. The taxpayers threaten to sue the board to compel the schools to open. The board declares it will not open unless the colored children will attend a separate school. The colored people insist on no discrimination, hence Yellow Springs is without schools.

Bigamy Seriously Mixes Up Two Families.

MANKATO, Minn., Sept. 27.—The most remarkable bigamy case ever known in Minnesota has just come to light in Lake Crystal. A. A. Morgan and Hester Simmonds were arrested on a charge of bigamy on complaint of William M. Simmonds, the latter's son. Morgan in March, 1866, married the daughter of Hester Simmonds and early in the present month while this daughter was still living and his lawful wife, he was married to Hester, herself, whose husband is also living. The second wife is the mother of the first wife and of the complaining witness and mother-in-law of Morgan, as well as his apparent wife. Her first husband is father of her children and, of course, father-in-law of his wife's second husband. The complaining witness is a son of the second wife and brother of the first wife which would make him a brother-in-law of Morgan as well as a stepson. Just what relationship the first husband may bear to all of these is to be unraveled.

Indiana Miners Strike.

BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 27.—Two thousand miners in Dubois and other counties are idle on account of the differences between the operators' proposition to pay semi-monthly and the federation scale. Most of the miners are working from five to fifteen cents below the scale demanded. Miners employed by operators paying the scale are forcing this strike in order to continue the scale and to secure the additional advance fixed for November 1.